



Dr. Terrel H. Bell (left), a Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Office of Education, swears in Dr. T. Kong Lee, president of Lincoln University, as a member of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education in ceremonies in Washington. At right is Dr. Arthur Lee Hardwick, Associate Commissioner for Adult, Vocational and Technical Education.

Police-Community meeting fizzles

By KEN WONG

Nowheresville, the Police-Community Relations meeting at Victory Hall last Wednesday. The dialogue called by the San Francisco Human Rights Commission fizzled to a halt after two hours of charges and circumlocution. The heckling radicals of Kearny Street gave the police a bad time, but gained no satisfaction for their demands.

Human Rights Commission Director William Becker opened the meeting. A four-page statement was read by an Asian Legal Services representative charging the police department as "being agents of the Chinese Six Companies in a criminal conspiracy to harass the youth of Chinatown-Manilatown and particularly to close down Leways, Inc."

CRUSH LEWAY

The deal, according to the statement, was for the police to crush Leway in return for financial support for its Police Athletic League at Victory Hall. The Six Co. sought to shut down Leways because "Leways is a threat to their legitimacy in the eyes of the people."

Foo Hum, chairman of the Anti-Communist League and a spokesman for the Six Co., denied the charges, "Not a single one is true. Anyone can make charges. If you signed the document and filed it with Human Rights, we will answer you."

The police were also charged with vandalism, illegal entry, armed assault, racism and brutality. The police, the charges claimed, raided Leways on the morning of February 6th with thirty armed, uniformed officers "who destroyed equipment, broke up the library, photo lab, and music room; smashed a ping-pong table; scattered garbage; destroyed plumbing and wiring." Also Asian Legal Services and Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Information Center had their confidential legal files ransacked and telephone ripped out.

And on the night of February 8, uniformed police battered Leways' door and smashed a glass window to gain entry when Rodney Pang refused to allow officers to enter without a warrant.

HOW A SMALL TOWN OF 500 INTEGRATES

TURRELL, Ark.—Five whites, two blacks and a Chinese-American mayor run government in this tiny community some 20 miles northwest of Memphis on a person-to-person basis.

Mayor Charles Wah, 46, has been leading efforts to integrate the schools here without incident explaining the changes needed over cups of coffee with the town's 500 residents and meeting with farmers in the fields.

Same approach was used to get the present city council elected.

An itemized bill was presented with damage cost totaling \$1,105. Among items were 25 posters ripped off the wall at \$1 per poster and a \$100 plumbing repair bill.

In conclusion, the statement signed by Asian Legal Services, Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Information Center, International Hotel, Leways, Inc., and Wei Men She asked for community control of police.

The rambunctious audience was cool to Juvenile Bureau's Captain William Keay's suggestion of filing the complaints with the Police Complaint Bureau at the Hall of Justice. "There are 150 complaints against the police each month," he added.

What set off the unruly exuberance was Central Station Captain Joseph Flynn's refusal to discuss the Leway episodes. Time and again the speaker on the floor would query Flynn on the nights of the raids and he would impassively decline to discuss the matter. "I have nothing to say. We have gone into it at the last meeting," he monotonously reiterated.

"LAWFUL"

Later, Captain Flynn told East/West that the actions of the officers were "lawful business." They responded to complaints of "explosives" and in search of a runaway minor.

Flynn declined further comment as the charges may be brought to court.

Lost in the confrontation between the street people and the police were the "straight" people of the community. Many left the meeting because it went off on a tangent and never did swing back to its focal point of bettering community relations with the police.

President Nixon, the Vietnam war, the drug scene, the Mafia, high rent and peon wages in Chinatown and sundry political, socio-economic ills were dumped on the police department's laps. And on St. Patrick's Day. Cushamacree.

GEE NUMBER 2 IN JACL KEG TOURNNEY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Bowlers came from ten major areas, including Japan, to compete in the Japanese American Citizens League's 25th annual national tournament at Ritz Classic Lanes a fortnight ago.

Slamming for second place in the Men's All Events was George Gee from San Francisco with a total of 1904 (626-622-656) pins in singles, doubles and team events.

Lois Yut won grand prize in the Women's 4 Game Sweeper with a 790. Miss Yut of San Francisco teamed with George Ushijima to score in the Mixed Doubles winning circle.

George Wong of Los Angeles and San Francisco's Harry Yui ranked high among bowlers. Other stand-out keglers were Bruce Eng of Seattle and Fred Lum of Hawaii.

Hometown Plan blues -- no bread

By STANLEY LIM

It's Go for most "hometown" plans, only if the money to run them is ready.

That's the revelation of the Hometown Plan Conference hosted by the Alameda County Affirmative Action Committee on March 18 at the Oakland Holiday Inn.

The biggest hassle of this one-day "summit talk" was over money. As representatives from the Department of Labor, Associated General Contractors, construction unions and the minority community tried to find ways to put the newly negotiated plans into action. Most of the 150 plus attending seemed to point their fingers at the DOL.

The tripartite (labor, management, and minority community) delegates did not waste any time after the opening introductions, to charge the DOL on two counts: a. Unable to provide necessary funds for the operational expenses of plans, b. Failure to force the warding agencies such as HEW and HUD to accept the hometown agreements.

Ironically, it was DOL's Federal Office of Contract Compliance which ordered the construction unions, management and the minority community in areas where federal money is spent in construction to come up with some acceptable hometown plans or to face an imposed Philadelphia-type Plan. These so-called affirmative action plans all have one essential feature: that is a percentage goal and time able to bring minority groups into the construction industry, with special training if necessary. Needless to say, a high price tag goes with it.

As the conference moved from a sluggish and confusing start into discussion the essentials, a "minority" caucus was called. (It should be "majority" since it was made up of 100 or so blacks, browns and Asians.) Two issues were decided: 1) a coalition of minority negotiators be formed and a newsletter be published to serve as a communication link. 2) Demand the labor Department to provide funds to cover not only training but also monitoring, census taking, legal and other administrative expenses.

The funding question bounced right back as the afternoon session resumed. Robert Brauer, DOL's Chief of Operations in Washington, D.C., assured everyone that there's money in the bank and the DOL has every intention to honor its obligations.

It was revealed that Santa Clara, Alameda and other counties had applied for funds. To date, however, no hometown plan in California has been funded, a DOL spokesman conceded.

Speakers from the San Francisco hometown plan negotiation team indicated that they will seek funds to operate four neighborhood offices to take care of special circumstances such as language. Residents in Chinatown will certainly be benefited if there's money to run it.

Enthusiasm, if any, was considerably dimmed when Robert McConner, Director of National Projects told the anticipated audience that the Department will fund training cost only at \$1500 to \$2000 per trainee. Seed money and monitoring expenses are out. "Get a Ford if you can't afford a Cadillac," said the Federal official.

No one was impressed by the idea of getting money from private sources, even though some sugges-

ted it.

Meanwhile, the minority groups are anxious to get their plans off the ground but the bureaucratic red tape may be unbearable. Many are openly talking about legal actions against the Department of Labor. As for San Francisco, which has yet come up with a plan, the conference didn't seem to impress its contingent at all. "What am I wasting my time for?" muttered a frustrated young man as he exited himself from the half-emptied conference room.

The war was wrong, but he had to go

HONOLULU—First Lt. Brian W. Kong, 23, didn't think the Vietnam war was a just war, but he went anyway. In an interview two years ago he said that he felt it was his duty to serve the country in Vietnam.

The son of Mrs. Edith Kong of 707 Eighth Avenue, was killed in action last month in Vietnam.

In June, 1969, Kong was commander of the Univ. of Hawaii's ROTC brigade. He said then that he had planned to volunteer for infantry duty after graduation.

"I want to preserve this society," Kong said in 1969, "but I know it is not always going to make the right decisions, and in Vietnam I don't think it did. But if you believe in the society, you support it—you go."

Send Us Clippings from Your Hometown Papers

EAST WEST

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Letters
to the
Editor

TO BUILD A BETTER SOCIETY

Dear Readers:

As students attending Mills College, we would like to respond to the East/West editorial of Mar. 10 and to recent letters to the editor concerning an article written by Mills student Linda Wong (re-published in East/West without her consent). There are many errors of logic and misconceptions which need to be cleared up, but we will limit ourselves to two.

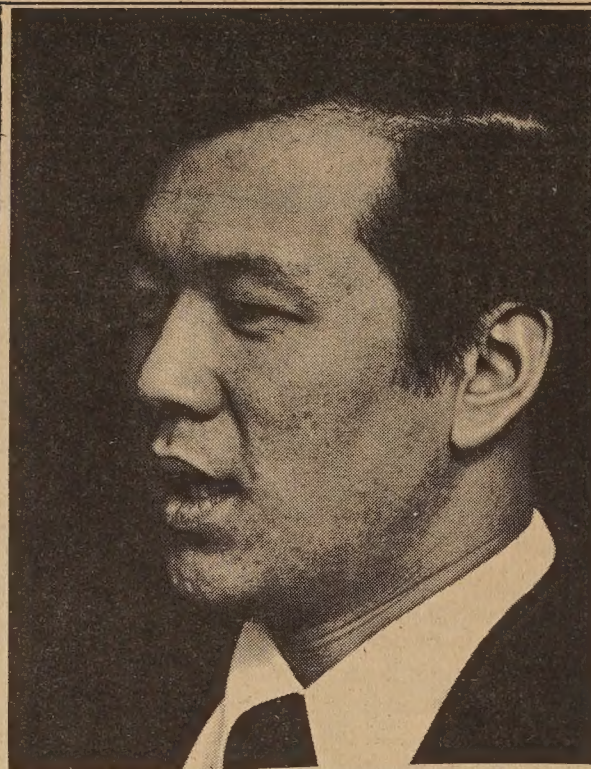
First of all, several readers have disagreed with Linda's article, which was written to enlighten the Mills students and faculty on the conditions in San Francisco Chinatown. These readers have a right to hold a different view, but the personal attacks on Linda are cruel and inhumane. The criticism contained in the letters was of a very low level and there was little we could extract which could be called "constructive." We would like to stress once more that it is not the language, but Linda's message that is important.

Secondly, it seems that neither the editors, nor A. A. Hom, nor Kelley L. Fong have any real conception of what Mills College actually is. Mills should not be stereotyped as "a school for young ladies of gentility" (Mar. 10 editorial) or a "Mid-Victorian ... decaying little old ladies finishing school." (Kelley Fong, in Mar. 17 letter to editor). Perhaps the editors, and Mr. (?) Hom and Mr. (?) Fong should take a closer look at the educational institution and students they have so thoughtlessly stereotyped.

While there are those Mills students who do come from rich, upper class families, there are also many other communities and economic statuses represented. Almost a third of the student body need and are granted scholarships and financial assistance. We are attending Mills because we see the importance of education and Mills offers a personalized learning experience impossible to attain in a large university.

There are pros and cons about attendance at such a college on which we will not elaborate here, except to say that there are many Mills students who are attempting to make the college more responsive and responsible to the community. These students, mainly Third World sisters, do not fit into the damaging stereotype in which some East/West readers have so quickly placed us.

Contrary to what Kelley Fong may want to believe, "Linda Wong's blue-blooded comrades" at Mills will not ten years from now be back "in a plush suburb



Ron Lai
why hes
running

outside of Phoenix ... adding a new wing to the family garage (for their) six cars" because we have never been there! We see the contradictions in this society (such as Chinatown ghettos versus Phoenix suburbs) and we are beginning to work now to produce the changes which will make this a more just society for us all.

There has been so much reaction to Linda's article that it has reached the point of ridiculousness. We ask that readers stop expending their energies over semantics and on personal attacks. There is much work to be done towards the building of a better society. If there are readers who agree, we hope they will go out and do it!

Pearl Kolling
Marilyn Mar
Diane Mark
Janet Takahashi
Carole Tokeshi
Lauren Wong

FORGOT ABOUT IRVIN

Dear Editor:

I have been following the case of "Racial Discrimination on Irvin Lai" and thoroughly agreed that this was a true case of racial discrimination until I read the article "Racial Prejudice Not the Reason" by K. T. Wong in your Feb. 7 issue.

After reading the facts that two Chinese architects and Chinese and Japanese electrical engineers have been hired on the job to build the Chinatown branch of the Bank of America I cannot agree that there has been racial discrimination in this particular case.

Now I seem to face a reality that many minority groups are yelling too loudly on the subject of racial discrimination and perhaps may jeopardize the great progress that we have made in recent years toward our racial acceptance. I only hope not.

On the same page I also read the article by Nowland Hong supposedly defending Irvin Lai. I found it very enlightening that the CACA has done so much toward helping and uniting the Chinese, however, by the time I finished reading the article I almost felt that this was a commercial to urge all Chinese to join the CACA and I forgot about Irvin Lai.

J. Chinn
Los Angeles

BERKELEY—Ron Lai, a native of Berkeley, is the first Chinese American to run for councilman in Berkeley. The election will be held on April 6.

What is Lai's chief motive for wanting to run for the City Council? His belief is that Asians must stand up and be counted on today's important issues: the war in Indochina, education, environment, racial discrimination, etc. More Asians must become visible in government, at decision making levels, in order to make government actions more responsive to the needs of the Asian community than they had heretofore.

The emphasis on Lai's platform, "people first." He advocates "for more people participating in all city decisions; for community control over zoning, environment, and police; for a full time working city council." The last point is important as Lai feels that if the city pays its councilmen a competitive salary, the council would then be able to attract more qualified men to its ranks.

"The need for an equitable representation of all minority groups in Berkeley is great," says Lai. The Blacks have achieved a strong voice in Berkeley. In the past, the Mexican and Asian minority groups have had to rely on the Blacks to help implement legislation to meet their community needs. However, the needs of the Blacks, Mexicans, and Asians are different and they do not always coincide with each other's best interests. Consequently, only through separate and equitable representation of all the different groups in the community, working together, could the city government hope to meet the needs of the community as a whole.

Lai would like to bring the Asian minority closer to the rest of the community and vice versa. He would like to see the realization of an integrated society of all ethnic and racial groups without losing its identity.

ENGINEERS HONOR ALBERT Q. Y. TOM

HONOLULU—Albert Q. Y. Tom, a vice president of San Low, Tom and Hara consulting firm, has been named "Engineer of the Year" by the Hawaii Society of Professional Engineers.

He was selected on the basis of professional standards and his active participation in community affairs.

EDITORIAL

KEEP IT OPEN

The Police-Community Relations meeting at Victory Hall last week was a lesson in futility and frustration. An evening at the Theater of Absurd.

To begin with, Police Chief Alfred Nelder and Municipal Judge Harry Low were absent. They were at the testimonial dinner for Board of Appeals member George Y. Chinn. But the impasse was because the "Right On, Power to the People" crowd and the police did not make any effort to compromise and listen to each other.

Both sides stuck to their guns obstinately. The radicals of Kearny Street who dominated the meeting pressing to discuss the raids on Leways and the police doggedly refusing to talk. The bumping of heads went on for two hours. Rhetorics, Mao-Maoing, no one really listening; charges hurled and parried till ennui and finally exhaustion forced an adjournment.

The radicals may have a just complaint. We have seen some of the police performed and some tend to over-react in situations. But the community is more than just radicals. There are the conservatives, the liberals and extremists of both persuasions. They too, should be heard at police-community relations meetings.

We hope the Human Rights Commission which sponsor these meetings will continue to hold them. We need to keep the line of communication open.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The City Planning Commission will hold a public hearing on the "Improvement Plan for Residence," March 25 at 7:30 p.m. at City Hall Room 282. Proposed policies of particular importance are 1) no displacement of residents without adequate relocation and 2) surplus and underused public lands should be considered first for public needs (e.g. recreation, housing) and lastly for sale to private interests.

The Citizens Advisory Committee of the 701 City Planning Study of Chinatown Housing and Recreation, co-chaired by Rev. Harry Chuck and Commissioner Mortimer Fleishhacker, has endorsed the plan. If adopted, the plan—especially policy two listed above—will facilitate the aim of the 701 study, to provide more housing for Chinatown.



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By Jade Fong



IE IT ON NOT ENOUGH WHISKEY...Whenever you hear women complain about headaches or rheumatism, you can on their seniors to say they didn't have enough whiskey to after their children were born. See, you mix whiskey with en, with musrooms, ear fungus, golden needles, red dates, ts, pig tails, and what do you get? A big pot of chicken ey. Or you mix pig feet, black vinegar, ginger, sugar, and oiled eggs that have been soaked in ginger and black vinegar k months and you get a big pot of tangy pigs' feet. The two re what you eat after your child is born to give you strength o clean up your internal systems. Then you invite all your ls and relatives to come over and share the two pots with you uch delicacies are made only when children are born. (Besides, et pretty sick of the stuff after awhile.) Then when your ves have eaten their fill, they leave you a red envelope of y to welcome the next baby and another invitation to a red d ginger party.

As to the red eggs...in the old days, babies had their heads d to purify them and to insure the regrowth of abundant, ay hair and then, an egg was used to get all the fuzz off the s head. A simpler explanation is that eggs symbolize fertility. red, we know that's for good luck.

And a new mother must not have fresh fruits and vegetables sh her hair for the first month after childbirth. But that's bly because fruits and vegetables weren't very clean in ancient and there was no such thing as hot tap water then. But how u tell your mother or mother-in-law that?

And don't forget the "egg tea." Boil water with rock sugar, seed, and a beaten egg, drink plenty of it, and your child ave beautiful skin. (My mother must have forgotten to drink before I was born.)

THE CANTONESE, IT'S FOOD...While babysitting at the ound, met a WASP who lived in China for fifteen years. eing of foreign accents, you should have heard his Cantonese. ay, he feels we Cantonese have a way with food. You see, poor people and can't afford many of the ingredients the ernalers have for cooking, so we make do with what we have nd up being more "creative" cooks. You know the old

生在蘇州，食在廣州，死在柳州。

orn in Sojow, where they have the prettiest girls, eat in Canton, ie in Laujow where they have the best wood for coffins.)

ALIGRAPHY EXHIBIT AT THE DE YOUNG...It was not as ded as the Van Gogh exhibit, but then how many calligraphy siasts are there? But if De Young gives three sections to the bit, it must be good.

I was feeling pretty lonely at the "Li Li-Ta Calligraphy" ex- until I became more absorbed by Mr. Li's calligraphy scrolls. e are inscriptions originally found on oracle bones, bronze ls, stone tablets, and handwritten manuscripts, rendered in calligraphy styles as "Chia-Ku Wen," "Ta-Chuan," "Kai-Li," "Shu," "Pa-Fen," and "Chin-Ts'ao." (And if you want to w how these styles differ, be sure to drop in at the exhibit re April 9th, when it ends.) To me, these renderings show the ation of the Chinese characters, because essentially, they are ographs.

But even more impressive are Mr. Li's original works of e characters, poems, and phrases, particularly the bold strokes me of his characters that reveal his control, strength, and sense lance. And if you observe hard enough and really concentrate, may feel the embracing strokes of the character, "love," the s of snowflakes in his character, "snow," the twirliness of his acter, "happiness," or the haziness, unrealness of the receding acter, "dream." (Or was it only my imagination?)

R IS A SIGN OF VULNERABILITY...Ever wonder why the ese, as a rule, are less hairy than others? Take this into considera- Hair appears at the most vulnerable parts of the body. There- the Chinese must be less vulnerable than other more hairy ole. And if you think in terms of evolution...that is, the apes g the most hairy of our species, you can then conclude the ese are pretty high up on the evolutionary scale. So don't bad that you're not as hairy as other Americans. It just means re more civilized and less vulnerable.

Bill Hamlet, more than just a cop

You hear a lot about police brutality. Then there are the good cops like Police Inspector William Hamlet. Just ask Jane Louie, one of the fifteen fingerprint classifiers at the Hall of Justice. Miss Louie is deaf.

She is one of the many handi- capped persons Hamlet worked with during his off-duty hours at St. Benedict's Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

Hamlet, a fingerprint expert in the police crime lab, had taught Miss Louie how to be a print classifier; how to swiftly and accurately read whorls and loops and arches.

FOUGHT CITY HALL

Quietly, he had fought City Hall and won, when Civil Service initially balked at giving a fingerprint classification post to a deaf person.

"Bill Hamlet's spirit is living on at the Hall of Justice through Miss Louie," says Lt. Stanley Cordes, her boss in the police criminal identification bureau.

"Bill Hamlet gave me a career — opened up a new world for me," says cheerful, friendly Jean Louie.

"I met him at St. Benedict's Center. For months, I dropped over to visit Bill and his wife at their home, and he'd tutor me on how to be a fingerprint classifier. After all, he was a pro in the fingerprint field.

"Bill wanted me, and the others he helped in so many ways, to keep our heads high. He'd say, 'You have to prove yourself, show you can do a job, and not accept or expect handouts'."

As a fingerprint classifier, she receives cards containing prints of newly arrested persons. She studies them intently under a microscope, then goes to the files to see if they can be matched up with any on

"BILL

HAMLET'S

SPIRIT

LIVES

ON"

Lt. Stanley Cordes

and Jane Louie
— Examiner Photo



record there. She thus determines whether or not a newly arrested person had prints on file for prior offenses.

Hamlet died last Dec. 27 of cancer. He was 56. They U.S. Civil Service Commission last October honored him with an award for his volunteer service with the handi- capped.

His outstanding work in the po- lice crime lab won him the award of being The City's outstanding po- liceman of the year, in 1967.

Bill Hamlet went gently into the dark night of death. To a group of his deaf and hard of hearing friends who visited him as he lay dying, he conveyed his final message to them through a priest:

"I'm not afraid. . . I just hope many of you will carry on what I wanted to do. . . You are great people. . . I will always be with you."

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SCIENTISTS PROBE EFFECTS OF MSG

Monosodium glutamate is in hot water again. No, but in soup, but MSG is under investigation by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences. Several recent reports have shown that the widely used seasoning has a toxic effect on the central nervous system of infant animals.

Drs. Bernard L. Oser, Steven Carson, Eugene E. Vogin and G. E. Cox of the Food and Drug Research Laboratories, Inc. in Masspeth, N.Y., administered doses of MSG, monopotassium glutamate, sodium chloride, sodium gluconate and distilled water to rats, mice and beagles.

The variety in substances, they explain, would have enabled them to examine the separate effects of both the sodium and glutamate parts of MSG. The doses were administered both subcutaneously and orally, and, since MSG has been used in baby foods, the age of the test animals was taken into account.

But examination of the eyes and certain brain tissues of the animals showed no significant differences between test and control animals for any of the variables—solution administered, method of administration or age, the researchers report in the Feb. 5 NATURE. They offer no explanation for the difference between their findings and those of previous researchers.

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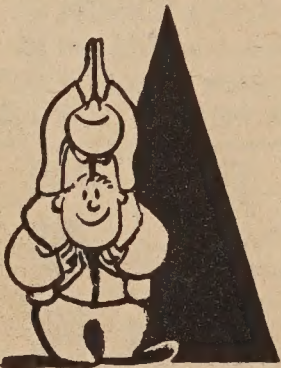
CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

BY GORDON LEW

The Chinese have an ingenious way of writing the word "sharp." They simply put the word "small" on top of the word "big." I imagine an upturned needle. The top is small and the bottom is big, and that really is sharp.

So once you learn the words "small" and "big," you'll automatically increase your vocabulary with a third word, "sharp." This is always true with the Chinese language. Once you have learned a number of basic words, you can combine them in various ways to form new words. It's really fun! What other language can produce new words from the old? Only Chinese will promise you all these extra bonuses.

Although "sharp" is simply combining "small" and "big," some effort is still needed to learn the word. I have seen one or two of my students constantly putting the word "big" on top of



Cantonese
JEEM

Rhyme with SEEM

Mandarin
JYAN

"small." Kind of hard to balance, don't you agree?

"Sharp" also means pointed. "Finger sharp" is not fingernails; it's finger tips. "Pen sharp" is a pen point. "Sharp split" is a wedge.

When an army wanted to advance its position during a war, it usually sent some soldiers to clear up the obstacles and pave the way for the other troops. If you would consider that the troops are moving like an arrow, then these soldiers are at the point of the arrow. Therefore the Chinese call them "pointed soldiers" or "sharp soldiers."

Full of excitement. Lots of action. Any volunteers?

By STEPHEN S. ROSENFELD

There can scarcely be a richer irony in current world affairs: at the very moment when the Nixon administration discloses that it is conducting the most extensive review of China policy in a decade, Communist China takes note of the American-South Vietnamese incursion into Laos and says, in these words, "Don't lose your head, Nixon." While the President describes himself to C. L. Sulzberger as "a deeply committed pacifist" and states that he seriously doubts "we will ever have another war," Peking sees fit to issue its hardest warnings on record against American use of nuclear weapons in Indochina. Sweet and sour, indeed.

The administration has its own explanation of this Chinese puzzle; Mr. Nixon went into interesting detail in his foreign policy report to the Congress. In the tradition of American Presidents, he bowed to China's "talented and energetic people," noted its "long historical experience" of "dominating its neighbors," reaffirmed America's benevolent intent, and characterized Peking's hostility as "doctrine," a matter of its unfounded and unfortunate wont "to cast us in the devil's role." "So long as this is true," he concluded, "so long as Peking continues to be adamant for hostility, there is little we can do by ourselves to improve the rela-

tionship. What we can do, we will."

There is no reason to suspect Mr. Nixon does not mean every word. It is consistent with everything he has told and shown us about his world outlook. Some might object that it is patronizing to address the Chinese people as "talented and energetic." Some might wonder if it is merely China's historical habit of "dominating its neighbors" that underlies its aversion to having the United States keep from it territory, Taiwan, it regards as its own; and its distaste for having the United States make war in countries on its borders. Some might ask if it is not an understandable regard for its own security and dignity, not just its "doctrine," that causes Peking "to cast us in the devil's role."

Not Richard Nixon. To judge by the evidence he himself provides, such questions do not occur. He not only rejects the possibility that American policy toward China might have something to do with Chinese policy toward America, he barely considers the possibility. As he told reporters on Feb. 17, when he was asked whether the new allied moves into Laos might provoke a Chinese countermove, "I do not believe that the Communist Chinese have any reason to interpret this as a threat."

Mr. Nixon's attitude is one of sad and comprehending rectitude, of patient willingness to bear the heavy burden imposed by China's persisting evil and error. China (like Russia) is "motivated by a philosophy which announces itself as expansionist," he told Sulzberger. By contrast, the United States acts on its legitimate interests. The pertinent section of his foreign-policy

report is subtitled "The Problem of China."

Only by realizing that this particular view Mr. Nixon has of Peking can one understand what the administration means by its acknowledged "review of China policy." Ordinarily, it is simply, that would mean a search for a new basis for American relations with China.

But practically all official discussions of the question come down to a peripheral and distracting issue, such as travel, trade and—granted—degree more important—China's representation at the United Nations. Peripheral? These issues have an undeniable role in American politics and international symbolism but they gloss over the fundamental question of whether the United States should continue to regard China as a special menace which it is the American responsibility to contain, whether to begin regarding China as a conventional state which it is the American interest to accommodate. This is the question that would have to be at the heart of any substantive policy review. Mr. Nixon does not ask it.

Rather, though eschewing the word "containment," he emphasizes the concept. The United States "a Pacific power" with a mandate to build "a structure of stability in the region," he says. The Nixon Doctrine does not presume to operate a change in the policy of containment; it simply provides a rationale for the United States to pursue that policy less onerously.

Defense Secretary Laird, in his "posture statement" submitted this week, fleshed out the skeleton of this week's foreign policy. He reported that the United States was preparing to cope with Chinese nuclear threat, with "aggressive operations" by China in South Korea, Taiwan, Southeast Asia or India, plus assorted subversion and insurgency. Besides doing for our allies, he said, we would maintain in Asia "strong air, naval support capabilities" and, in the event of a "large land war involving the United States in Asia," we would mobilize or bring in troops from other theaters, as required.

This kind of defense planning flows logically from the President's definition of the nature of Communist China. Given Mr. Nixon's point, it would be disingenuous as well as inconsistent not to continue applying heavy military pressure on mainland China.

At the same time, no one should deceive himself that a decision to validate a few hundred more American passports for travel to Hanoi or to permit the sale of some goods with American-made motors or to alter tactics on the representation issue at the United Nations, or to call the country by its formal name of "People's Republic of China," that any of these decisions amounts to a meaningful change in policy. These are positive gestures they should smooth the administration's relations with some of its domestic critics and its foreign friends. But they do not go to the substance of our China containment policy. On that, real debate—even real debate—has scarcely begun.

Washington Post

U.S.-China Dialogue



State Assembly Minority Leader and Mrs. Robert Monagan congratulate Mrs. and Municipal Judge Frank Kim upon his appointment to the municipal bench in Stockton. The children are Christina, Allison, Karen and Robin Kim.

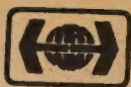
L.A. HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD TO PUBLISHER

LOS ANGELES—Bill Hong, 39, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a newspaper publisher, was honored for his work with the community service.

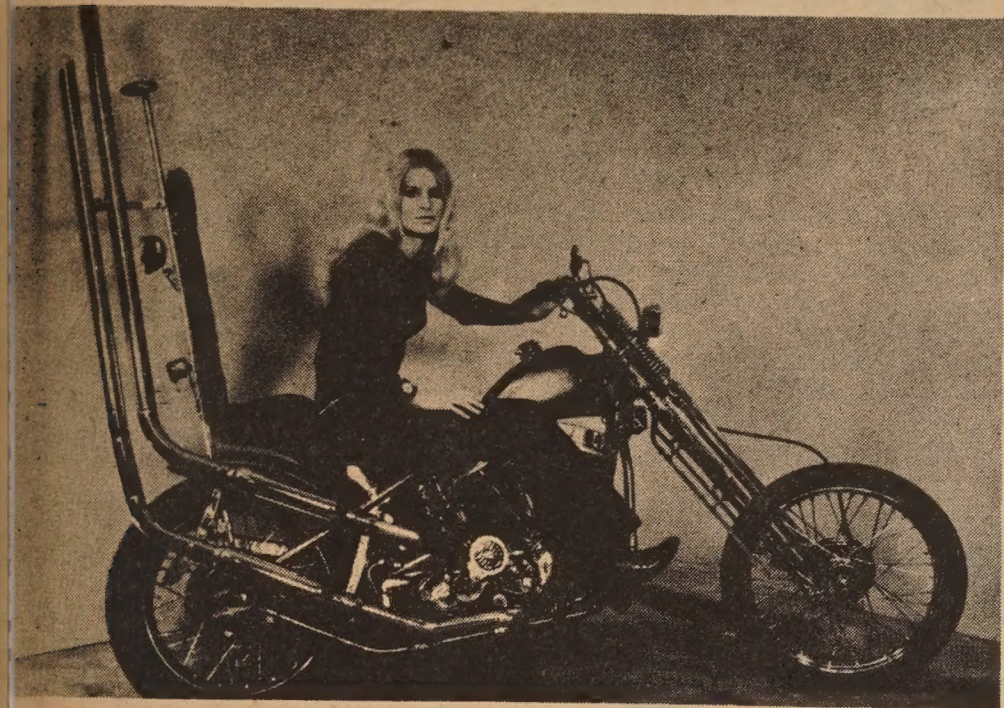
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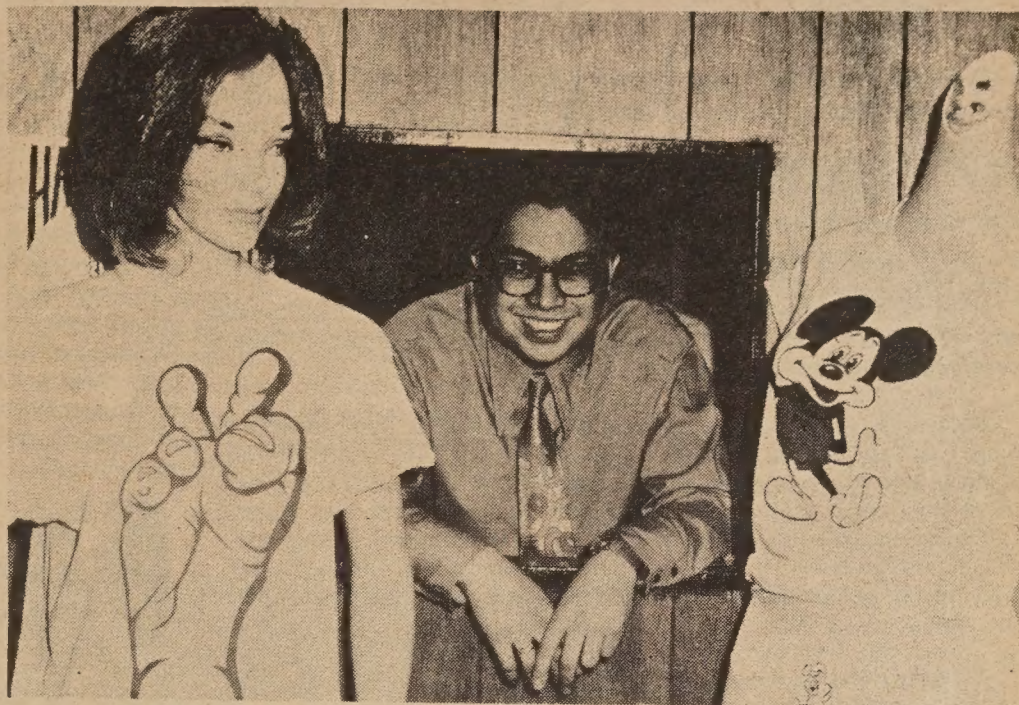
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NEWS from Chicago Chinatown



This super-chopper is the wildest in Chicago. It is owned by Eddie Lau. The model is Kathy Regal. Eddie couldn't find a Chinese model to pose.



Gary Wing, owner-manager of Custom Studios in Chicago, makes custom designed T-shirts. Cyclists, hot-rodders and surfers dig his custom shirts the most.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR DALY RUNS FOR FIFTH TERM

CHICAGO—Mayor Richard J. Daley cracked open a fortune cookie at the Chiam restaurant and said, "For a great Chicago and Chinatown, re-elect Richard Daley." Four hundred persons attended the "Chinese-Americans for Daley" reception where Dr. John Ing, president of the Chinese Community Center, introduced the mayor to the community. Mayor Daley is seeking his fifth term as mayor of Chicago.

GUNG FU, CANTONESE, MANDARIN CLASSES

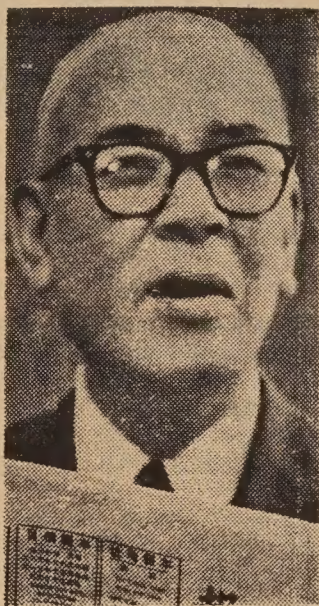
CHICAGO—Gung Fu, Cantonese and Mandarin classes are being held Saturdays at the Chinese Community Center.

George Hu, a University of Chicago student, teaches the gung fu classes at 10 a.m. The 27-year-old Hu has been a student of the Chinese martial arts since he was 13 in Formosa. He is working for his PhD in geology.

The Cantonese and Mandarin conversation classes are held from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.

The Chinese Students are holding an ice skating party at the Rainbow rink on March 25.

Last rites for Chicago leader-editor



THOMAS Y. FU

CHICAGO—Last rites for Thomas Y. Fu, Chicago managing editor of the China Times, were held in the Chinese Christian Union Church last Saturday.

Fu died March 14 of injuries suffered in an auto accident when his car struck an abutment as he drove home from a gathering in honor of a friend from Formosa.

Although professionally Mr. Fu was Chicago managing editor for the China Times, a Chinese-language newspaper published in New York, he spent many hours in civic, educational and cultural events in the community.

Known affectionately as "Papa Fu," he was especially concerned

with youth, concentrating much of his energy in the Chinese-American Community Center; former vice president and director of the Chinese-American Civic Council and chairman of the council's immigration committee.

Born in Chekiang Province, China, Mr. Fu came to Chicago in 1929, and for some years operated the China Mercantile Co. He became editor of the China Times in 1964.

Mr. Fu is survived by his wife, Helen; a daughter, Lynnette, a teacher at South Shore High School; a son, Russell; and a stepson, U.S. Army Lt. Col. Edmund Tong.

CRITICAL REVIEWS OF "UNTOLD STORY"

STANFORD—A forty-six page compilation of critiques of the JACL book "Japanese Americans: The Untold Story" has been published by the Ethnic Studies Committee of the Stanford University Asian-American Student Alliance.

The booklet contains a history of the opposition to the controversial fifth grade textbook and an extensive summary of the critical reviews which have been made since the book's appearance on the market.

Copies are available at the Asian-American Student Alliance, Stanford University, 552 Alvarado Row, Stanford, California 94305, or by phoning (415) 321-2300, extension 4715. A 75 cent donation is requested for each copy. Make checks payable to the Asian-American Student Alliance. Bulk purchases may be made.

"This handful of dust,
the earth, is one home:
let it be in unity."

BAHA' U'LLAH

KQED Chinese Community Hour

Today, the CHINESE COMMUNITY HOUR features a special program of music. Ken Joe's folk tale will be (同命鳥). The synopsis:

During the latter part of the Tang Dynasty, legend has it that there was born a pair of Siamese twins named Gee-yen and Gee-ping. Aside from being physically joined, they were found to be exceptionally sensitive to each other's feelings. For example, if one was unhappy, the other would be likewise. At the age of twelve, they were successfully separated by a traveling monk; however, they retained the same hypersensitivity.

They grew to be very handsome young men and one day fell in love with the same girl cousin. Since they both loved her as equally as she loved them, there appeared to be no problem at first. However, one day, while Gee-yen was away on a trip, the cousin persuaded Gee-ping to marry her.

When Gee-yen returned to find them happily married, he was so overcome with grief that he could find no other alternative than to take poison and end his life. Because of their common sensitivity, Gee-ping also died from the poison. The cousin-wife, in her sorrow, hung herself.

As the two brothers were lowered into the same grave, a two-headed bird flew out of the grave site. The attendants at the grave marveled at this occurrence. From that day on, the two-headed bird has become a symbol of brotherly love.



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Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945

STILWELL AND THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN CHINA, 1911-1945 by Barbara W. Tuchman, Macmillan, 621 pp., \$10.

General Joseph W. ("Vinegar Joe") Stilwell is an apt subject for a work which seeks to shed light on 20th century Sino-American relations. It would be difficult to propose an American whose biography would reveal more about the American experience in China during the years 1911-1945. Stilwell involved himself in the various strata of Chinese life from peasant to potentate, and he figured as co-antagonist with Chiang Kai-shek in the most complex, strategic American-Chinese diplomatic controversy in this century.

Barbara W. Tuchman's well-researched, enthralling book moves ominously and precipitantly, as did History, toward the confrontation of these two stubborn men whose personalities, motivations and methods were continually at cross purposes. In the process, Mrs. Tuchman enlightens us about an era long distorted by Washington, Peking and Taipei, and gives us a book that might be as important for the future relationship between the United States and China as it is revealing of the past.

Stilwell's first two visits to China were as a young Army officer in 1911, a witness to the death agony of the crumbling of the Manchu dynasty, and as the first language officer for China to represent the U.S. Army in 1919. In between these two visits, he played a major part in planning of the American offensive at St. Mihiel in World War I, beginning a career as one of America's greatest tacticians.

In his second visit to China, after a brief stint at U.C. Berkeley in the Chinese language studies, he went to Peking to study at the North China Union Language School. The founder of the school, Dr. William B. Pettus complained that Stilwell had picked up a bad accent in California (to quote the book),

which could lead to confusion, for even the most fluent foreigner could encounter difficulties. Dr. Edward Hume, an old-timer who spoke perfect Chinese, told Stilwell that once in the countryside he had asked two farmers the way to Changsha. They looked blank, and after repeating his question several times he gave up. As he walked on, he overheard one farmer say to the other, "It sounds just as if the foreigner were asking, 'Is this the road to Changsha?'"

Stilwell acquired a Chinese name derived from the sound of his own, in his case, Shih Ti-wei, written 史迪威. The surname meant "history" and the first name "to direct" or "lead in the right direction" (to) "majesty" or "prestige."

He took his language study seriously and later when he was preparing Chinese troops to return and challenge the Japanese in Burma, he addressed the troops in Chinese, "impressing them immensely by talking in their language and telling stories from their own history. He flavored his speech with appropriate quotations of Ch'eng-yu, the Classical proverbs.

China, 1911-1945

By RICO

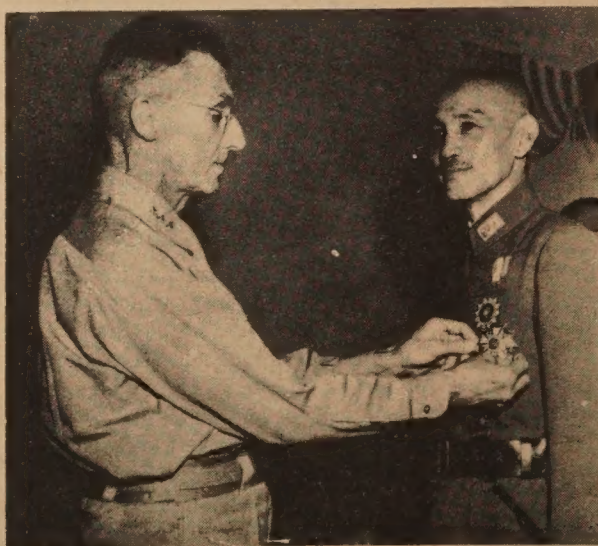
After the severe famine of 1920, the International Red Cross borrowed Stilwell from the Army to serve as Chief Engineer of the building of the road-building program in Shansi, the province ruled by the "Tuchun" Yen Hsi-shan, a "progressive and practical materialist who enjoyed the title of 'Model Governor.'" Stilwell worked daily with "Chinese officials, village magistrates, contractors, construction bosses and laborers, sleeping and eating the Chinese way, supervising the work on foot or horseback, bossing, cajoling, bargaining, playing the game of 'face,' learning the Chinese habits and characteristics and interrelations."



Chiang Kai-shek (center) and Feng Yu-hsiang (on his right) at the funeral of Sun Yat-sen in 1928.

In 1922 Stilwell attracted the attention of the warlord of the neighboring province of Shensi, Feng Yu-hsiang, a powerful Christian leader who asked that Stilwell engineer a road for him. They became friends, and during the next twenty years, Stilwell saw him each time he visited China. A few days after Stilwell died on October 12, 1946, Mrs. Stilwell was at home in Carmel when a visitor was announced "with some confusion as 'the Christian'." Mystified, she went down to find in the hall the huge figure and cannonball head of Feng Yu-hsiang, who said, "I have come to mourn with you for Shih Ti-wei, my friend."

After three years in the U.S., "Vinegar Joe" as he was later to be called because of his blunt, caustic personality, returned to China in 1926 to be battalion commander at Tientsin. Here he met a Lieutenant Colonel George C. Marshall, the future wartime Chief of Staff, who was to be Stilwell's most influential supporter in later years.



STILWELL DECORATING CHIANG KAI-SHEK, 1943 . . .

While the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek were sweeping northward, Stilwell and his Chinese servant were separated from the foreign community. The country was in chaos at this time and there was tremendous anti-foreigner feeling sweeping the country. Mrs. Tuchman describes vividly a few days of hair-raising experiences in the Hsueh to Nanking area that almost cost Stilwell his life. Stilwell credited his

escape to his servant Chao: "Why should Chao poke his nose into danger and risk his life in loyalty to a lao mao tze (Old Hairy One, a common designation for a foreigner) when all his own countrymen were screaming 'Kill them?'" Stilwell had great respect for the simple man, the peasant and instant dislike for the stuffed shirt or the man

DIVERSIONS

Sat. Feb. 6th-Frid., April 9th

An exhibition of large-scale calligraphy by San Francisco artist Li-Ta will be on view in the M. de Young Memorial Museum.

Fri. March 26th-Sun. 28th, 7M

Films, "A Day of Plane Hunt" and "Young Puppeteers of South Vietnam" shown at the Asian Community Center, 846 Kealy St., S.F., 397-0629.

March 26th-28th & April 1st-h

Nihonmachi Cherry Blossom Festival, coinciding with the flowering of cherry trees in the Japanese Garden, extends over two weeks. The Japan Center, Post and Buchanan Streets, is the hub of the festival and the Peace Plaza is the stage for many events.

Saturday, March 27th, 6:00A.M.

20-mile walk for Lincoln University fund-raising. More than 20,000 in scholarships to individuals who show the greatest interest in participation. Sigmund Stern

Sat., March 27th-Weds., March 31st

Bay Area Science Fair (18th annual) exhibits science projects by junior and senior high school students. California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park. A.M.-10P.M., closes at 7P.M. on the 31st. (Small admission charge to the Academy, but the Fair is free.)

Saturday, March 27th

"Martyred Men", a film at the Christian and Missionary Alliance, 32-B Spofford St., 3 p.m.

Tuesday, March 30th

Historian Him Mark Lai speaks on Chinese Contributions to California., Richmond Library, 351-9th Ave., 7:30 p.m. Free.

Saturday, April 3rd

Chinese-American Institute of Engineers "Spring Fantasy" school benefit dinner dance. Semi-formal. Four Seas Restaurant. \$18 cover. For tickets and information, contact Leong Wong 587-6430, Al How 333-7857 or Geo. Jeong 9233.

NATHANIEL FONG 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Creighton Fong hosted a birthday party for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Fong, on their 25th wedding anniversary.

Over 160 relatives and friends attended the event held at the Hung Heung restaurant. Mrs. Fong is the former June Lee.

TESTIMONIAL FOR SCHOOL MANAGER

HONOLULU—Five hundred people paid tribute to Bin Lau, popularly known as "Bin-lan School" at a testimonial dinner at King's Garden Restaurant. Kaimuki. Lai retires shortly as business manager of the school.

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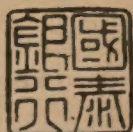
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Continued on Page 7



Stilwell continued

who puts on airs. He disliked many of the British because they seemed too stuffy and condescending. "Vinegar Joe" would be deliberately rude and gross in their presence and made many enemies this way.

On July 7, 1935, Stilwell went to Peking as a full colonel as U.S. Military Attache. He did not get along well with the Japanese and his diaries are full of disparaging comments about them. Japan was encroaching more and more on China and the foreign powers were entering what is now known as the appeasement era. Stilwell thought the Japanese should be confronted as soon as possible, but his government thought otherwise.

Mrs. Tuchman is remarkably clear in her presentation of the political realities of the time. She clearly demonstrates that while the U.S. felt guilty about the surrender of German territories to Japan after World War I, and while public opinion in the U.S. was overwhelmingly pro-Chinese and anti-Japanese, and while the missionaries, the press, the China lobby and President Roosevelt viewed China as the orphan-child-potential-democracy-across-the-sea, nevertheless, America was not willing to fight for China.

The U.S. espoused the John Hay "Open Door" policy as long as it kept the lucrative trade routes open and because the phrase "Open Door" conveyed "an impression of something brave and free, of wide-open opportunity that appealed to two basic American concepts, the frontier and free enterprise." Americans saw what they wanted to see in China and not what was there. They idealized China and later they could not admit that they had deceived themselves. To Americans at this time, Chiang Kai-shek was the Chinese George Washington and even the Chinese Communists could not be anything like those terrible Russian ones. Although the U.S. felt obligated to intervene when the Japanese bombed Chapei on January 29, 1932 in an attempt to end the effective national anti-Japanese boycott, they did not.

Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek was more concerned with the consolidation of his own power and crushing the Communists than with the Japanese. He felt that the great land mass of China would swallow the Japanese up, and the Americans and the British would eventually have to settle with Japan and fight the decisive battles. This was to become a major point of contention between Chiang and Stilwell.

Chiang had made up his mind that 'pacification' must come before everything; before social and political reform or resistance to the invader. If there was one thing that could qualify Chiang for greatness, it was the fixity with which he gripped and held a conviction, once formed. Against the Japanese he could use China's eternal advantage, her infinite room to retreat, while concentrating on his aim of uniting the country under Kuomintang rule.

Stilwell thought the Chinese soldier could be one of the greatest in the world, but he had no confidence in their leadership and no respect for their tactics. He "considered Chinese military weakness to be the result of reliance on winning by outlasting." The Chinese habit to be concerned more with local interest than the interest of the whole could be observed operating in their failure of sending flank units in to help another unit under attack. Chiang and many of his officers were more concerned with hoarding their resources and materials, and they were prone to hold back their forces and avoid a confrontation, even with the enemy vulnerable to attack. Various conversations with Army officers are quoted in the book. "A talk with a Kuomintang officer, General Liu, recorded with Stilwell's remarkable gift for catching character in dialogue, distilled for him the attitude of the governing class."

Yes, losses had been very heavy, General Liu admitted, about 600,000, but that was 'really a good thing. . . . The Chinese

soldiers are all bandits, robbers, thieves and rascals. So we send them to the front and they get killed off and in that way we are eliminating our bad elements.' Asked how much pay the soldier received, he replied \$8 a month and 'if he got any more he wouldn't fight. As to the duration of the war General Liu thought a least one year or two. By that time the Japanese would be broken financially, their soldiers would be homesick and the foreign powers would have entered the war. Actually the more ground the Japanese occupied the better because they would be that much more easily absorbed. 'In the long run the Japanese will disappear, absorbed by the Chinese as were the Mongols and the Manchus.' Asked what China would do for salt and motor fuel if blockaded, he replied that the more territory Japan occupied the smaller would be the part left to China, 'so we won't have to move around so much then' and would need less gasoline. Asked why greater use was not made of the educated class as officers, General Liu replied that University students "and graduates are all cowards. They would run. I know because I am a University man." Besides, "The Chinese learned long ago to make the lower classes do the fighting.



Stilwell inspects Chinese troops training at Ramgarh, India in 1942. The one place where Stilwell had control and was free to train Chinese soldiers was at Ramgarh.

This type of thinking would later cause Stilwell and his allies many headaches in the Burma campaign. The Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, afraid that after the war he would be left without his best divisions and equipment in the battle against the Communists, was unwilling to commit them against the Japanese. This attitude filtered down to his commanders, who prided themselves on their own power. General Tu Li-ming, the Commander of the Fifth Army, was asked during the Burma fight what happened to his field guns which the day before were expertly dug in, well-sited and carefully camouflaged. Tu said he had withdrawn them to safety.:

"Then you mean that they will take no part in the battle?"
"Exactly."
"But then what use are they?"
"The Fifth Army is our best army because it is the only one which has any field guns, and I cannot afford to risk those guns. If I lose them the Fifth Army will no longer be our best."

(to be continued)



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LIL TOKYO, CHINATOWN SEEK AIRPORT SERVICE

LOS ANGELES—John Tsai has asked the California Public Utilities Commission to authorize a special airport bus service catering to Chinese and Japanese-speaking passengers, linking the airport with New Chinatown, Little Tokyo, two downtown hotels and Bank of Tokyo's Crenshaw branch.

PUC said Tsai is requesting permission to meet incoming flights from the Orient. Fare would be \$1.50.

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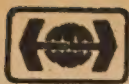
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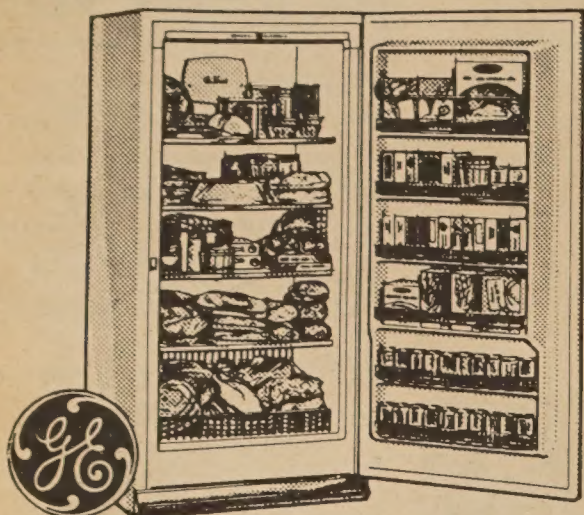
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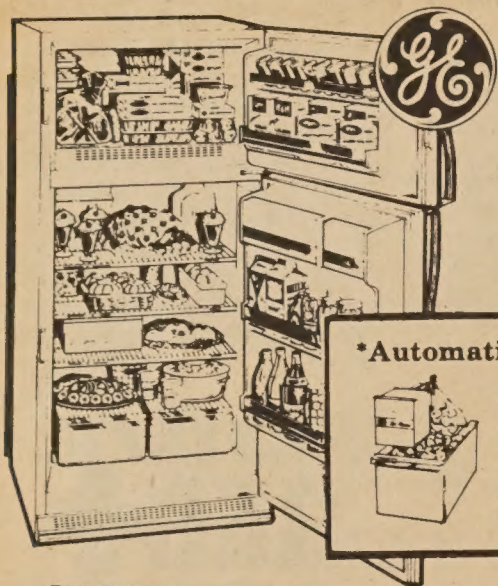
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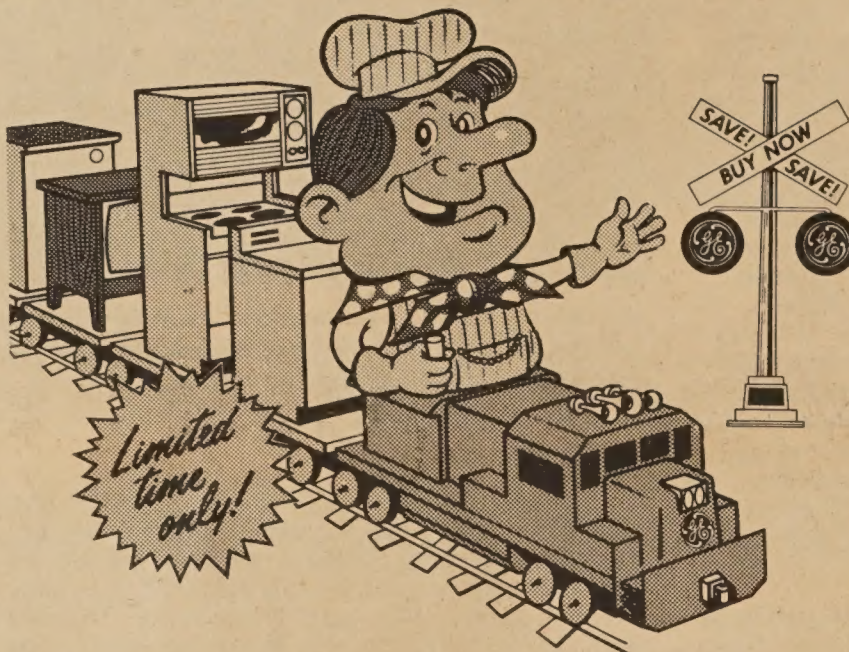


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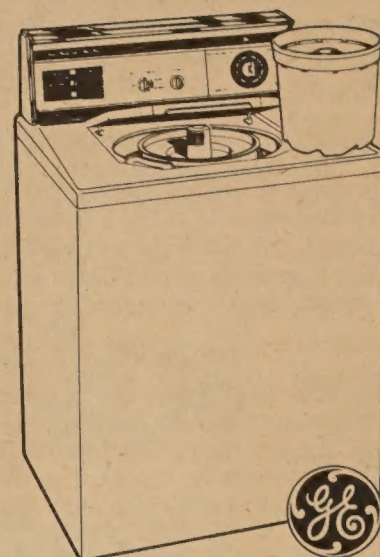
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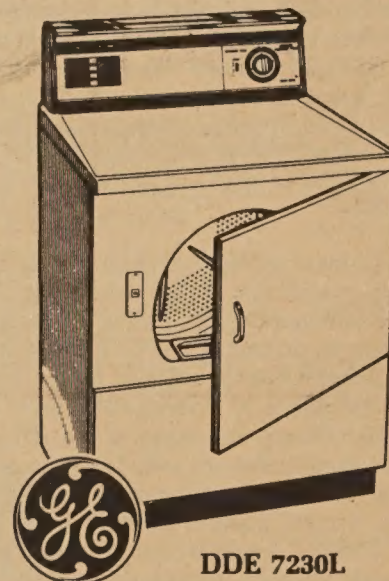
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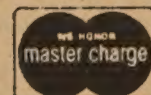
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(上接中文版首頁)



，而是國家領土主權與民族尊嚴的問題。」
此等教授，包括李卓皓，陳省身，鄧昌黎，何炳棣，唐文標等，而以伍鴻熙為聯絡人。

☆ 祖籍中山的美國國會議員鄭友良，最近受聘為世界中山同鄉總會名譽會長。鄭氏表示在他兩夫婦結束非洲十三國旅行考察訪問後，將於本年年底作遠東之行。

☆ 世界中山同鄉總會另兩位名譽會長為孫科及王雲五。

☆ 有華人資本在內的「東方銀行」，近在本市山岑街開幕，總經理為史東納，史氏曾任國懋銀行副總裁及半島國家銀行總裁。「東方銀行」董事中有三位華人，他們為胡竹基，吳氏及譚氏。

☆ 僑商方操在漁人碼頭所開設的「臘像館」，將以七十五萬元擴充



• 影留宴春會商如參(中)事領總華彤周 (攝吟少李)

內容，製設舊三藩市街景，可於六月間完成。有人懷疑這樣鉅額的投資，究竟溢利如何。據稱：方君的一漁人碼頭臘像館「最興旺的一天，共有七千人入場參觀，入場券成人收一元七角五分，兒童七角五分，你替他算算，一天的收入究有多少？生意，只落一次本錢，便財源滾進了，因為臘像不會生病，又不開罷工，有這麼好的一門生意，所以華埠臘像館也將於三月廿七日開幕營業了。這臘像館耗資百五十萬，遊客可有四十五分鐘的觀賞。

☆ 有人笑謂，臘像館生意，只落一次本錢，便財源滾進了，因為臘像不會生病，又不開罷工，有這麼好的一門生意，所以華埠臘像館也將於三月廿七日開幕營業了。這臘像館耗資百五十萬，遊客可有四十五分鐘的觀賞。

☆

在通貨膨脹聲中，香口膠也漲價了，由五山一包漲至七山，再由

七仙漲至八仙或九仙。製造香口膠最大的公司——賴利，一向主張把香口膠加價的，但由於去年的盈利由一九六九年的一千五百六十萬減為一千五百二十萬，所以也被迫加價，此一消息傳出以後，賴利股票立刻由八十八元漲至一百七十元，顯而易見的，一分一分增價的錢會使賴利公司每年賺多數百萬元。

☆ 三藩市十二座大廈，每年納給政府的實業稅款達一千萬元，單美國銀行大廈(本市最高半途而廢

建築物)每年的實業稅款，便達二百四十八萬四千餘元。

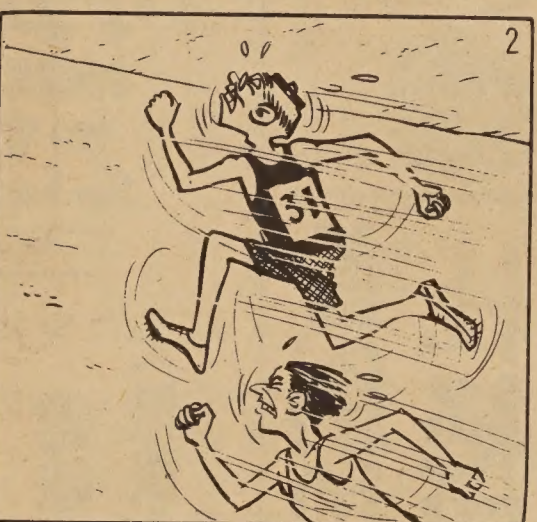
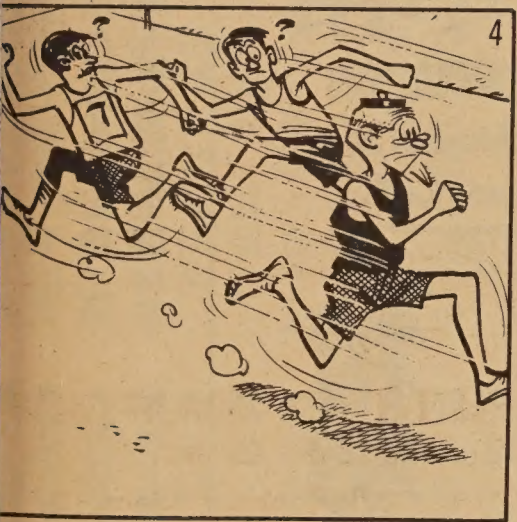
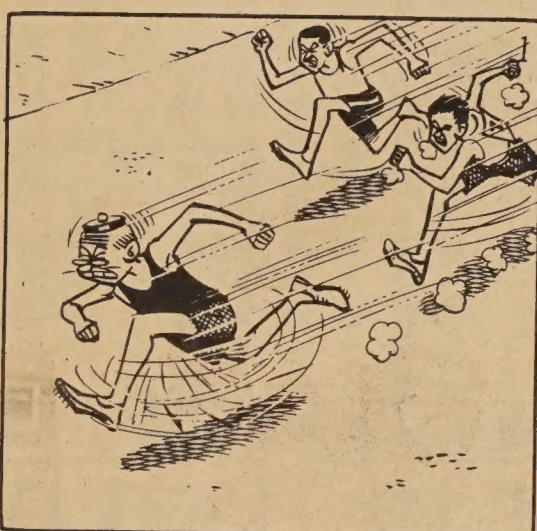
☆ 國府外交部長魏道明辭職後，據可靠之消息稱，行政院將有大規模之改組。現任院長兼副總統之嚴家淦將專任副總統，行政院長由副院長蔣經國升任。外交部長則由駐美大使周書楷接充，駐美大使可能由沈劍虹出任，此外，財政部長李國鼎亦將去職。

☆ 華埠女青年會(企李街九六五號)最近加

設一咖啡茶座，作為青年課餘消遣及聯誼之所。該茶座除了供應飲食以供茗談外，並用來作各項室內活動，如欣賞音樂，唱民歌，下棋，繪壁畫，彈吉它等，開放時間定為星期五晚八時至十一時，及星期六下午二時至六時，有關詳情，請與該計劃負責人關妙華女士聯絡，電話是九八二一三九二二。

☆

中國文化中心基金會所舉辦之「通俗講座」，每逢星期三晚舉行，連續數月，收效良好。三月廿四日下午七時，將有主題討論，除由周堅乃君續講「四大美人」之楊貴妃外，並請老輩僑胞講述中國舊式婚姻之形態及習俗，歡迎各界僑胞參加，地點在新呂宋巷四十一號。



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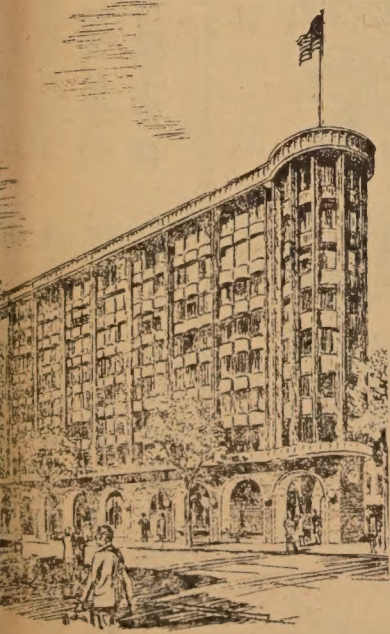
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金山掌故

酒樓餐室

中國人講究「飲食之道」，所謂「民以食為天」，食品種類繁多，烹調方法精美，世界各地，有中國人到過的地方，幾乎都有華人餐館設立。

在美國的華人行業中，能考據的，當以餐館業為首，一八四九年十二月十日出版的「阿他加利寬尼亞」新聞紙便曾有一段記載，說是年七月初，有三百華人在三藩市積臣街的「廣東餐室」開會，選聘「沙林活高夫」為顧問，使華人在法律上有保障，由此，可知一八四九年已設有「廣東餐館」，其時華人尚少，大約由於飲食習慣不同，華人仍以吃唐餐為主，所以「廣東餐館」也只以華人為對象，西人初期對唐餐極度懷疑，不敢輕易嘗試，餐館業的普遍興起，還是一八九六年以後的事，那是拜「李鴻章雜碎」之賜，這段典故，我在前章「雜碎的故事」已談過了。

「淘金熱」過後，華人的洗衣業極度蓬勃，經營餐館的還不多，即使有也是小規模的，到後來，在華埠聚居的中國人日衆，刺激各行各業的發展，比較大規模一點的酒樓也開設了，雖然顧客仍以華人為主，但西人

(上) 聚芬樓主

開始對唐餐已漸有認識，而且有許多是由於好奇而來華埠餐館嘗試的，同時「住家廚」在當時也成為華人主要職業之一，西人對中國廚子之烹飪技術甚為欣賞，他們雖煮西餐，但因會選料，而佐料成份又不泥古，火路恰到好處，中國廚子的手藝既在西人社會流傳開來，自然他們也對唐餐增加信心了。

我以前對於「三枝桅」貨船的入口唐山貨曾有過報導，幾乎佔大半為唐山伙食，尤以米為大宗，至於鮑魚，海參，魚翅，燕窩，冬菇，竹筍等唐山食品，西人初期見而生畏，認為中國人無所不食，但當他們有機會嘗過華人大筵席，出菜十餘味，各具特色之後，則又認為「華廚」乃不可思議之「食壇」高手，不勝讚嘆！

早期華埠的飲食業，大約較大規模的酒樓都設在華埠，由於烟賭娼妓流行，造成酒樓業的興旺，如「開廳」宴客，都假酒樓為之，又中國人「上高樓飲茶」的習慣，也使酒樓開設午市，供應「點心」菜肴，至於商家請餐，除飲食外，亦常加插「打琴唱嘢」節目，這些酒樓，內部裝設都是中國化，菜色也全屬唐餐，甚至所用

的，那時華埠的酒樓，可以說純中國化。

餐室則規模較小，並供應唐西餐，唐餐不設喜筵大菜，只是「家常便飯」，隨意小酌，而西餐則大多價廉物美，吸引大量西人顧客，華人經營餐館，向持厚道，以「抵食」為號召，茶和咖啡收一次錢便不斷供應，而在最初的時候，由於言語上的隔閡，華人廚子每每聽了「阿打」(ORDER)以後，怕有錯誤，寧多給一倍的食品以取悅顧客，即使是錯了，也使顧客有「錯有錯着」之感，因而西人顧客，有口皆碑，華人餐室便散佈各地區，也不專開設在華埠了。

一向以來，餐館業為華人在美的第二大行業，但近年洗衣業沒落以後，餐館業更一枝獨秀，駕凌所有華人行業之上，美國不景氣的一九三零年間，華人餐館大受影響，相繼倒閉的甚多，到

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錦繡中華 古玩首飾
大壁畫 絲織畫 名人字畫

了第二次世界大戰爆發以後，華人餐館又回復了它的黃金時代，因有肉類配給，客如雲來，倒是因壯丁被抽當

兵，人手短少，那時的餐館，不愁無顧客，只怕沒人做工，所以會流行過一個反常的現象，餐館老板打破了營商

的「黃金律」——「顧客永遠是對的」，他會向顧客提出警告：「請不要開罪我的伙計！」(未完，待續)

不再上當，失陪了！

前兩期「東西報」刊載拙作「中共與中國」，是表明我(作者本人)的立場，可預料的，某左報將會借題發揮，搜羅共產黨罵人字典裡所有的詞彙來對付了。

果然不出所料，他們把許多頂「反」帽子拋過來了，本來，我打算據理力爭的，但後來一些朋友提供了以下兩項意見：

(一)共產黨人是無可理喻的，那會允許你據理力爭？他們反字當頭，造反才算有理，所有不走他們路線的人都屬「反動」，不紅便黑，

沒有其他色彩的，根據他們造反理論，在自由世界裡所寫的每一篇文章都有問題，要「駁」嗎？一百年也「駁」不完，反正全三藩市的華文報刊都給他們罵過了，如不罵「東西報」便顯不出英雄來，為甚麼不成全他們的「英雄感」，讓他們去邀功。

(二)「東西報」出版已有四年歷史，言論比較開明和公正，讀者們所知道的，一向以來都受到知識份子的擁護，某左報如今妙想天開，罵「東西報」，然後「東西報」多刊幾篇「駁斥」的文章，平白收到不費錢登廣告的效果

，多爭取幾個知識份子去看他們的報紙，這點用心，可算深謀遠慮呢。

正是一言驚醒，乃壓下沉不住的氣，不再上當，左派人兄，失陪了！

不過，文章既已寫開，又被他們「罵定」了，那末在不提那份左報名字的原則下(免被利用)再來表白一下，反正這是最後一篇，讓他們掌握多點罵人的資料吧！

我是一個屬於中華民國的人，簡稱為「中國人」，這點在拙作「中共與中國」裡交代過了，現在遠托異國，成為中國僑民，簡稱為「華僑」，在大陸和台灣我的同胞都是我的親人，我也承擔他們的痛苦，我也承擔他們的快樂。我曾為大陸千千萬萬被屠殺的無辜生靈誌哀，為「五花浮屍」而流淚，因為他們都是我「親人」；我也曾為錢學森等偉大科學家使中國能放射人造衛星而驕傲，因為他們也是我的親人。

對於祖國建設的進步，包括大陸和台灣的，我都感到深切的感動，但我却討厭把這些「人民的力量與功績」歸入某一個人身上。

我自信「民族意識」還相當濃厚，為了一「保衛釣魚台」運動而獻身行列，呼籲過不分黨派，一致對外，為保衛國土而奮鬥。

雖然遠托異國，寄人籬下，但仍以做一個中國人為榮，我常懷祖國，時存「愛國」之心，只是不「愛毛」而已。我並非「反共英雄」更沒有資格做一個「反共政論家」，但一直保持著我不喜歡共產黨的個人基本權利(這種權利在大陸是被剝奪了，也便說明我遠托異國的原因。)

我認為生而為人，應該有「人性」，共產黨要毀滅「人性」依附「黨性」，紅衛兵造反，更屬獸性，我是一個「人性論」者，在共產黨人的眼裡是「反動派」，輕點也戴上「蘇修」的帽子。

說「走資派」吧，我能否認麼？我生活在「美帝」的統治下，住「資本主義」者的房子，吃資本主義社會的飯，坐資本主義所製造的車子，穿西裝而非人民裝，一切都與資本主義有關，我是坦白承認了，只是那些痛罵「美帝」而要靠「美帝」法律去保護他們，失業時還

舊金山中華總商會謝啟

敬啟者：本會主辦農曆新年慶會，暨選舉「一九七一年全美華埠小姐」，在慶會期間，深荷各僑團，商號，及各界人士，賜予匡助，使慶會獲致輝煌成果，而對來自全美各埠參加賽美小姐，更予以熱誠款待，並惠贈珍品，鼓勵良多，本會同人，無任感激，謹此鳴謝。

中華民國六十年三月十八日 舊金山中華總商會謹啟

周維傑專欄 下期刊出

本刊將由下期開始，刊載周維傑先生專欄。周先生為日本明治大學政治學碩士，現留美考察研究政治經濟學，其專欄亦將以美國及僑社有關政治經濟及工商業之現象為題材。周先生過去著述甚豐，曾著有國語學概論，美國議會制度研究，台灣南部山地排灣族社會研究，京戲入門等書，文筆流暢，立論精確，敬希讀者留意其專欄之刊出。

清光，我還會對共產黨有好感麼？

左派仁兄們，我寫了這些，相信你們可有資料罵我半年了，「東西報」也等待着你們給它作免費宣傳，而且你們可為所欲為，我決定「封筆」不駁，還請把我寫過的兩篇東西「珍存」，以備中共「解放美國」時作為「公審」我的資料。

或曰：為甚麼在加拿大承認中共以後，美國承認中共也是遲早的問題，你「小子」(左報給我的封號)何不識趣若是，應及早倒向「毛主席」去才對，反而在這中共「形勢大好」

中做個「反動份子」，真是不識時務。這倒是問得有理，答案只有一句，「小子」雖「小」，但骨頭夠「硬」也。

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群居

余卓雄

我在歐洲讀書期間，沒有幾次說過中國話，因為無法暢所欲言，不免憂鬱于心。到了意大利，以色列，連說英語的機會也被剝削了，出門變了個啞子，頓感淒涼一身！我想人生最痛苦的事，莫如獨居無伴，面對四壁喃喃自語的滋味，可以令人瘋狂。

所以人要找朋友，結黨社，不但感情能夠有個溝通的對象，同時可以增加本身的安全感。看看街頭的阿飛，全副黑衣褲裝扮，乘坐電單車到人叢稠密的地方，故意把馬達踏得驚天動地，這是對安定的社會的示威，好像說：「我們來了，你怕不怕？」

西方新聞記者最喜歡渲染中國的秘密會社，執行入會儀式的人赤着上身，手拿大刀，那些要加入的要跪在香案面前，向天地發誓，刺血為盟，這種神秘而原始的交友，恐怕在文明社會要漸漸消滅了，代之而興的，是公開的暴動，美名民主自由，出師有名，使人防不勝防。

到底人不能從小到老都躲在自己的房間，羣居的生活是必需的。我們參加的團體，其目的因為興趣、教育、宗教、文化背景、各有不同。但是它們對社會的進步，或者障礙，都具有相當的影響力，那麼我們的選擇足以關係一生幸福。

羣居能鬆弛獨居者的平淡與寂寞。我們看見過自由職業界的朋友，不少都是帶着嚴肅的臉孔，但是到了他們自己的會社，那抑制的情感便流露無遺了，這是精神上的大解放。他們可以盡情放開階級觀念，隨意互相淘氣一番。

一個人從孩童時代到思想成熟，經過很多訓練和自我控制，教育水準愈高的人，自律愈嚴。尤其是職業上不能馬虎輕率的，在適當的時候，要暫時忘記本身的緊張和重要，對健康大有幫助。照我觀察，我們與生俱來的天性是永遠潛在的，西方有句話說：「男孩子終究是男孩子」(BOYS WILL BE BOYS)實在的意思可能是說，頑皮的特性在生中會常常復現。無論如何，我們欣賞大人們在自己範圍內的不拘形式，回復到他們做孩童時代的真面目，保有真實的性格和年青，當然，今天的惡作劇是有限制的。

所以，我願意參加樂觀會的每週午餐聚會，我們能够在忙亂的日程中抽出一小時出去大家開心暢談。有些生性幽默的，常使座上不寧，往往引人笑得眼淚直流，原來這一班「搗亂」的人都是有名之士，代表了法律、醫事、教育、科學、商業各階層，高潮一過，大家又回到辦公室去了。

這種會社，在美國且是社會服務的一股偉大力量，有些是世界性的，集良材與財力，為人群謀福利，又可自我表現所長，在匆忙勞形之餘，寄服務於娛樂和友誼。

樂觀會的信條中有道：「使你的朋友知道他們的優點，對他們的成就那種熱心，不下於於你自己；給每一個你遇見的人予微笑，應付于檢討本身，好使無暇批評別人。以開懷對付憂慮，以寬容對付憤怒，以勇敢對付害怕，以樂觀對付困難」。每一次我們背誦這些信條，都覺得是真正的智慧。

基督教會也是一種團體生活，使身、心、靈、能均衡發展。有些人說他甚麼都不信，也不參加，是一種精神病態。

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孫科先生八十述略

我到任後不久，平奉路即於十二月直接通車。翌年四月，津浦路亦恢復全線通車；五月日軍撤退，收回膠濟鐵路；十二月，國府令將粵漢鐵路收歸國有。惟時以戰亂之餘，對既有路線如何養護，展築，待建路線如何勘測準備，均經我督導所屬，一一規劃完成。但以築路經費所需龐大，籌措匪易，再四思維，使我想到了各國退還我國的庚子賠款，雖其原來的目的，是在用以發展中國的教育，如能移緩濟急，先撥一部分作修築鐵路之用，然後以鐵路營運盈餘，轉而發展教育，豈非一舉兩得？故我乃於十八年本黨第三屆二中全會時，提案「請於英俄兩國庚款中，確定指撥一億五千萬元，發行公債，完成粵漢、隴海兩路」，當經達成二項決議：其一，隴海鐵路應提前於民國二十三年底竣工；其二，決定就全部庚款中撥用三分之二為鐵道建設經費。翌年，三中全會復決議：由國民政府督促各主管機關，對於二中全會政治決議案切實負責，依期執行。第念隴海鐵路計劃雖已擬就，惟所需建築費用高達一億二千四百零九萬餘元，除會提請「確定俄國庚款三分之二為完成該路工程之用」外，另又補提「請確定義庚款三分之一，以其一部分補充完成隴海鐵路工程不敷之數；其餘作修築各鐵路鋼鐵橋樑之用，并飭將該項庚款迅即撥交鐵道部管理支配，以利鐵道建設」一案。

我為什麼特別重視隴海鐵路必須提前完成呢？因為當時西北苦旱，五穀不收，人民餓死者載道，故亟待修通此路，將外地物資運往接濟，以救災黎；否則徒恃人力獸力運輸，杯水車薪，實無濟於事，此其一。第二，那時蘇俄與新疆邊境平行之土西鐵路已開始通車，其意即在攫奪我國西北富源，伺機進窺內地，實現其帝俄時代侵略的野心。我如能先完成隴海鐵路，再謀展築至新疆，即可分俄之勢，固我邊圉。第三，前此西北回民及軍人之一再叛變，即因西北交通不便，中央有鞭長莫及之勢，而易負隅頑抗。倘此路一通，軍運神速，則地方割據之勢力，自難存在，實有利於邊疆鞏固統一。

此外，我還計劃將粵漢鐵路之株韶段、隴海路之潼關段、滄石段，以及京湘線、京粵線、韶昌線、福昌線、粵漢線、湘漢線、包甯線、成渝線、道濟線、同蒲線、寶欽線等，於六年之內次第完成。因一則由於日本侵華日亟，抗戰發生；二則民國二十一年，我調長立法院，致未能一一實現，在極端困難之下，僅完成部分重要路線。

這一年，我除提出上述有關鐵道建設的提案外，還擬了一份「建設大綱草案」，根據國父三民主義、建國方略、建國大綱及實業計劃的指示，把實行的原則、計劃、預算和程序，分別列舉，內容相當廣泛。由於項目太多，文字亦長，在此不克細述，請參閱拙著「孫科文集」第二冊第四編該文即知。

於鐵路建設之外，民國十六年十月，中央政治會議決定在國內創辦航空公司。兩年以後，我以鐵道部長身分，與美國飛機製造商卡特士·萊特(Curtiss-Wright)接洽，對方同意除售給我們三、四架飛機，成立中國航空公司(China National Aviation Corporation)我兼任董事長，盧維溥工程師任總經理。

當時民航空事業，在美國也是萌芽時期。記得最初派來勘測航線的飛機，小得可憐，連駕駛員在內，僅有兩個座位，上面是沒有蓬蓋的。預定第一條航線由上海至南京，距離約八十英里，却飛了兩個多鐘頭。

我們約好上午八時在上海虹橋的高爾夫球場起飛，除了一位機師，我算是唯一的一個乘客。開動的方，是要機師自己到飛機前頭去攪動螺旋槳，好像現在的汽車拋了錨，駕駛員拿鐵棍在車子前面撥動引擎一樣。一直攪了一個多鐘頭，還沒有發動。這時內子和幾個朋友都已趕到，認為飛機出了毛病，十一月的天氣又不好，冒這樣的危險不值得，勸我作罷，我則堅持事情既已約定，不能半途而廢。果然將近十一點鐘時，飛機突然發動了，我和飛機師更爬上去，也和我後約約定冉冉上升。

起飛以前，我問機師曉不曉得路線？他說沒有去過。問他有沒有帶地圖？他說只有一本簡單的郵政地圖；同時反問我往那裏走？循甚麼路線走？我說下面這一條河就是長江，你最好沿江由東而西。他又說如果到了南京，請我告訴他，幸好這條路我很熟悉，不然，盲人瞎馬，真不知會鬧出甚麼亂子來呢！我告訴他將到南京時，有一座高約一二千公尺的山，飛越這個山，可以看到一座大城市，就是南京。城東有一塊空地——明故宮球場——可以降落。憐天之幸，總算平安到達了目的地。

後來公司擴大營業，又陸續開闢了滬漢、滬平、滬穗等航線，添購的飛機也較大較新型。其中並有幾架水上飛機，以黃浦江邊為起降地。在我兼任董事長的一段期間，好像除了羅文幹先生在滬寧線上因飛機失事受過一點傷外，並沒有其他不幸事件發生。

十 我的抗戰建國主張和重要提案

中國人本來是一個愛好和平的民族，它的統一強大，不僅不是世界之禍，而且還是世界之福。因為有了統一強大的力量，便可對世界的安全與和平提供較多的貢獻，這是任何一個真正了解中國文化特質的人所不能否認的。但帝國主義者，從腐敗的滿清，獲得了許多不法的利益，便想永遠把持下去。所以它們極不願有一個統一強大的中國來替中國人民掙脫此種枷鎖。這證之國父革命所受的壓力，及其利用軍閥同室操戈，蠶食中國，並阻撓北伐的事實，可知帝國主義實為中國的大敵。後來日本直接出兵侵略，欲達其征服中國的迷夢，更是彰明昭著的例子。

北伐完成後，全國歸於統一，這時朝野上下，亟欲從事建設。所以對於日本的無理要求，總是多方容忍，而它竟把我國謀取和平親善的誠意，看做軟弱無能，喊出二十四小時即可征服中國的狂妄口號，結果反而自取滅亡。

老子云：「兵者不祥之器，非君子之器，不得已而用之」。我自己也是一個和平主義者，深切了解戰爭所造成的痛苦，但為了民族的生存，和國家領土、主權的完整與獨立，和平既不可得，便不得不起而抗日。且我又深知非抗戰不足以排除建國的障礙；非建國不足以充實抗戰的力量。職是之故，我會於民國二十一年三月間向本黨第四屆中央執行委員會，提出「確定長期抗日方針案」；同年四月，又在上海時報發表「抗日救國綱領草案」；十二月，復在本黨四屆三中全會提出「集中國力挽救危亡案」。二十五年七月，提出「請迅速改革租佃制度，以實現耕者有其田案」。二十八年一月，提出「鞏固前方經濟基礎方案」。以上各案，或純就軍事立論，或以經濟為着眼，而兼及內政、外交、國防軍事，乃至軍事結束後之憲政設施諸問題。其精神是一貫的，即一方面主張抗戰，另一方面從事建國，同時並舉，未可偏廢。

這裏要特別說明二點：第一，在確定抗日方針案中，我強調「長期」二字，因為敵之謀我，已非一日，雖軍備充實，但潛力不厚，故利在速戰。我國當抗戰初起，雖軍力未充，然地大物博，人口眾多，利在持久。故宜於在戰術上退却，戰略上進攻，誘使敵人深入內地，使其補給線拉長，佔領空間擴大，備多力分，便於各個擊破，使敵人的後方，成為我們的前方，組織民眾，從事游擊戰，於是前後夾擊，敵人必首尾受困。我這一構想，深恐一般民眾未能深切了解，影響民心士氣，所以特別提出「長期抗日」這一口號。第二，當時雖大敵當前，而國內因主張不同，意見紛歧，不僅未能團結禦侮，反而使力量相互抵消，親痛仇快，深以為憂，所以我在挽救危亡案中，又特別強調「集中國力」這一觀念。在整個抗戰期中，我個人始終以上述數案的精神，求有所貢獻於國家，即朝野人士，經此一番呼籲，亦均能共體時艱，相忍為國，與政府所採的策略，胥能脗合。

街景

周敬

自由

一位東方少女在等巴士，先從手提袋裏取出一個小銀包來，再掏出一個二角五分輔幣，旁邊一個好心腸的老太婆看了，對少女說：「漢尼(HONEY·暹稱)，把小銀包放在手提袋裏是不大安全的。」

「那該怎辦？」少女問

「你既穿了長褲，那放在褲袋裏吧？」

那少女有點猶豫，大概她還沒有把小銀包放在褲袋裏的習慣。

「聽我的話吧，漢尼！——老太婆誠摯地說：『別以為那可怕的事情不會發生在你的身上，我以前也不作如是想，結果我的手提袋被搶掉了。』」

那少女看她那麼真誠，便把小銀包放進褲袋裏去。

旁邊有一個長滿了鬚鬚的「嬉皮」，他給那老太婆一個鄙夷的眼色：「老一代的人太頑固了，這樣做是妨礙別人自由的，難道連把一個小銀包放在手提袋裏的自由也沒有嗎？」

「我也應該有勸人不可把小銀包放在手提袋裏的自

由呀，為甚麼你又干涉別人的自由？」老太婆忿忿地說。

「這便是『代溝』的形成了，老年人便這麼喜歡理青年人的事，多給我們一點自由吧！」那「嬉皮」反唇相稽。

「別吵了，」巴士站裏出現了一個衣着整潔的中年人，他很不耐煩地說：「我不知道我們這個國家是自由太多還是自由太少，我從家裏帶着一顆愉快的心準備上班，要享受一個寧靜而有生氣的早晨，可是站在這裏幾分鐘，我連享受寧靜的自由也失掉了。」

不勞無獲

一個「嬉皮」抱着一個小孩在等「順風車」，「嬉皮」妙想天開，竟叫小孩子豎出姆指，以示要搭順風車的方向。

一輛一輛的車都在他們前面飛過，有些人以為他們在開玩笑，朝他們裂裂咀又把車駛過去了。

小孩子起初覺得很好玩，但到他把姆指豎到累了，還沒有人肯把車子停下來時

特刊

「二埠蜂報」於華人農曆新年期間，出版「華埠特輯」，彩色印刷，圖文並茂，介紹二埠華人商業發展及僑社情況，對華埠優美東方式建築物，更附圖說明，甚有保存價值，每份僅售十仙，本報代售。

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，心裏便有點兒失望，在那裏吸起了咀唇盯着過往的車輛。

正在小孩子感到不是好玩的時候，一部車子在他們的前面停下來了，裏面一個男子迅速地將小孩子接進車廂去，碰的一聲關上車門把車開跑了。

那「嬉皮」跟在後面拼命追過去，幸虧前面是紅燈，車便停下來了。

「你們在攬甚麼鬼？為甚麼只載我的孩子不載我？」「嬉皮」氣喘喘的攔住車門問。

「豎姆指的是這小孩子啊，你並沒有表示過是要坐順風車的。」車裏面有人說。

「別開玩笑好嗎？孩子是抱在我的手上的，當然是兩位一體了。」「嬉皮」解釋道。

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作傑意得 分艷芳

「世界上的事情不應不勞而獲的，你沒有豎過姆指，便不應坐順風車。」車上又有人說。

「那教我怎辦？」

「嬉皮」搔搔頭皮，結果他照司機的吩咐做了，司機便把車門打開，「嬉皮」鑽進車廂裏去，跟着便一車子歡笑着馬達的聲音衝着綠燈開了過去。



「東西報」新電話：
七八一—三一九四

能曲能伸

美國婦女流行髮式，「自然直髮」興過一個時期，現在又有回復曲髮趨勢。

金山客曰：大丈夫能屈能伸，小婦人能曲能伸。

色即是空

香港繼九龍之後，夜總會亦以上空女侍為號召，顯然港府對色情尺度已放寬。

金山客曰：東方國家信佛，「色即是空」，并無值得驚異之處。

娶老婆

台灣宜蘭縣山地大同鄉一十九歲青年與一六十三歲老嫗結婚。

金山客曰：此乃名符其實娶「老」婆也。

擁「毛」份子

根據民意測驗結果，青年髮型趨向非傳統式，喜歡留長頭髮者竟佔百分之五十，而且長髮青年，其政治思想多半左傾。

金山客曰：長髮青年所以左傾，以擁「毛」份子自居耳。

反邏輯

世界最名貴汽車「羅斯萊士」出品工廠宣告破產。

金山客曰：凡有能力坐「羅斯萊士」汽車者，從無破產之理。

現場錄音

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我自己咩！

警察：邊個係賊啊！

路人：搶嘢搞個就係賊

囉。

警察：邊個搶你嘢啊？

路人：係搶咗我的嘢搞

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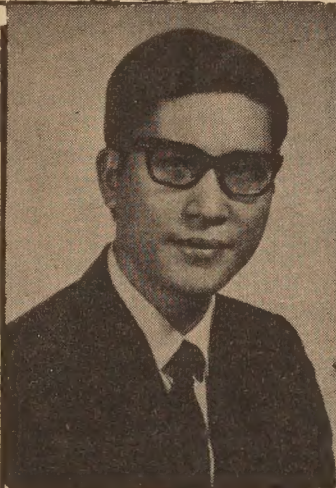
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患防作預會議參市



華商總會第一副會長潘民強頒發美國銀行獎品，由該行副行長士德威領受。(李少吟攝)

自從本年二月九日羅省發生大地震以後，不僅對加州各地居民提高警覺，而且由於這次地震的影響，甚有可能招致他區另一宗地震，雖然我們還沒有足夠的跡象指出將是那個地區。

會不會是三藩市灣區呢？據地震專家華萊士說：「這是無可避免的！」華氏是聯邦政府的國家地震研究中心副主任。他認為灣區主要的「山安度利士」斷層在一九零六年大地震以後，一直未有異動，地層壓力日積月累，終有再度爆發的一天。

華氏還明顯地指出，「大加利城」的住屋，正建築在這靜靜的斷層上面，但這是十分危險的。在三藩市市內，屬於地震斷層上面的地區，包括市立大學一帶和金門公園至亨打士洋一

(攝吟少李)•影留上席賓貴，宴春會商總華中



帶。

如果真不幸，大地震降臨三藩市的時候，專家們認為，最大的災區，將仍為一九零六年大地震時受災最重的地區，那即是下埠一帶地方。

在灣區內，有三條地震斷層，除了上述的「山安度利士」以外，還有「喜活」斷層，位於屋崙西邊山區盆地；「加拉浮拉士」斷層，位於屋崙東邊山區。

地震主因，是由於斷層受壓力而爆發，所以專家們認為，灣區斷層所受壓力，長久積累，每六十年至一百年間，必有一次大地震，自一九零六年以來，由一九七零年至二零零零年之間三十年內，為大地震的危險年份。

為了預防災難的發

生，三藩市市參議會曾召集專家九人，會同議長芬士丹夫人及市參事波亞士，巴碧芝拉他等開過一個長達三小時的「安全會議」，決定三項應立即施行的步驟：

(一)成立科學委員會，向居民解說地震之危險地區，並確定工程水準，使在斷層地區建築物達到安全程度。

(二)僱聘建築檢查員，嚴格執行一九六九年之建築安全條例，因該例自生效以後，從未作嚴格執行。

(三)設置地震檢查儀器，使市內各建築物可獲該等儀器之檢驗，俾知道在地震中建築物所遭遇之影響如何。

據三藩市房屋檢查局局長高勃稱，該局亦認為本市房屋，應有嚴格檢查之必要，惟現欠缺建造工程師一名，房屋檢查員兩人，要求市府及市參議會撥款辦理，惜一直未獲撥款，以致未能強制執行法令云。

華埠

人語

一九七一年全美華埠小姐沈元元回到緬甸以後，曾經參加過許多項慶會，現在稍有暇，便向三藩市報界遍發謝函，本報收到一函內容如下：「元元此次前往金山參加選美活動，能夠得到全美華埠小姐的榮銜，實在感到萬分榮幸，承蒙各位的支持與鼓勵及拍攝精美的照片，謹此致謝。」

信是沈元元親筆寫的，她為了特別喜歡本報攝影記者歐陽國權所攝的加冕照片，特向歐陽君加晒十七張寄給她。

☆

旅美各大學執教華人六十四人，聯名發出致新聞界公開信，表明對釣魚台列島主權問題之立場，函中有稱：「釣魚台列島的問題基本上不是資源方面的問題」

(下轉第九頁)

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